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U. S. Department of Agriculture

RARE AND CHOICE

IRIS

*Notes regarding their
SELECTION and
CULTIVATION*

by

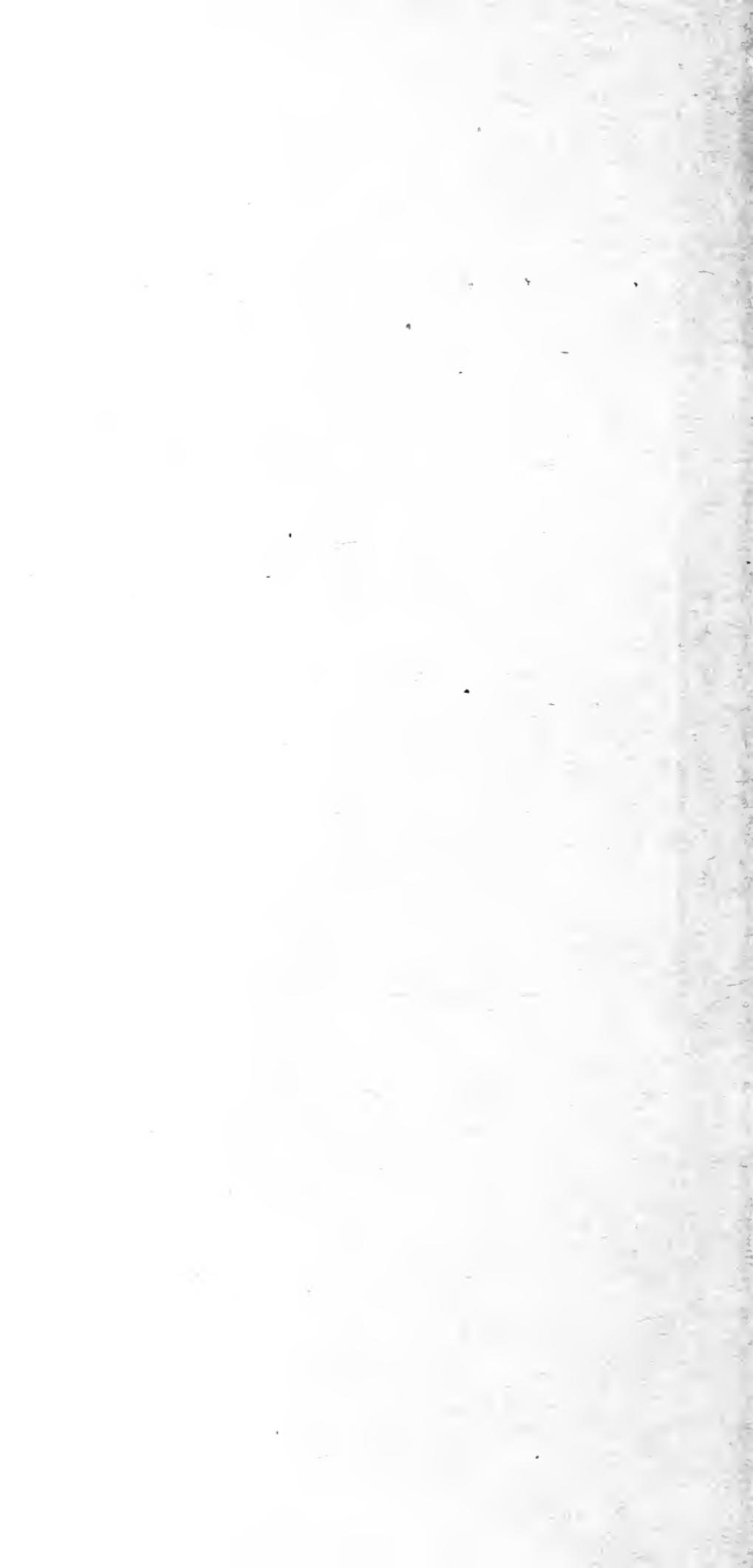
John C. Wister

JULY, 1923

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
PUBLISHED BY

MOVILLA GARDENS

HAVERFORD, PA.





Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and Silver Cups awarded to James Boyd and Movilla Gardens for Iris and Peonies

American Peony Society. Gold Medal for best collection of one hundred varieties, 1920 (No. 10). Gold Medal, best collection of one hundred varieties, 1917 (No. 11). Silver Medal, for best collection of one hundred varieties, amateur class, 1917 (No. 1).

American Iris Society. Silver Medal for best collection of fifty varieties, 1920 (No. 3). Bronze Medal, for best collection of twenty-five varieties, 1920 (No. 2).

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Silver Medal for best collection of Peonies, new varieties, 1920 (Nos. 7 and 9). Silver Medal, for best collection of Iris Germanica, 1920 (Nos. 6 and 9). Silver Medal, for best collection of Peonies, new varieties, 1917 (Nos. 4 and 9). Silver Medal, for Peonies, best five varieties, 1917 (Nos. 5 and 9). Silver Medal, for Peonies, best five varieties, 1916 (Nos. 8 and 9).

“Movilla Gardens”

are located at Haverford, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia & Western Railway (electric) between Ardmore Avenue Station and Haverford College Station, about one-fourth mile from the former and one-half mile from the latter. Ardmore Avenue Station is eight minutes by train from the 69th Street Terminal of the Market Street Elevated Railway, Philadelphia. Entrance is from Old Haverford Road. By motor, leave Lancaster Avenue (Lincoln Highway) at Ardmore via Ardmore Avenue, or at Haverford via Railroad and College Avenues to Old Haverford Road.

The Peonies and Iris in “Movilla Gardens” with but few exceptions, are from the private gardens of **Mr. James Boyd** and **Mr. John C. Wister**, who, as amateurs have been collecting, growing, and testing them for many years. Their stock has been gathered from all over the world and includes the newest and choicest varieties that have been introduced. Mr. Wister has personally visited all the prominent European nurseries since the war and has secured their rarest and most beautiful introductions. Mr. Boyd has given personal attention to the correct labeling and recording of each variety, and all of the stock has been carefully transplanted and cultivated under his supervision.

“Movilla Gardens” have been awarded the highest prizes by the **American Peony Society**, **American Iris Society** and **The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society**.

“Movilla Gardens” do not offer a general line of plants such as can be bought from the average nurseryman, but confine their lists to a few specialties, offering only the rarest and choicest of each.

A really rare and beautiful Peony or Iris may cost a little more than an ordinary one when originally purchased, but it occupies no more room and requires no more fertilization or cultivation. The rare and beautiful plant is a joy forever—an ever-increasing joy from year to year—something in which the owner will always take pride and be glad to have his friends and neighbors enjoy with him, while the ordinary plant attracts but little notice or comment.

VISITORS. The Gardens can be reached by the Philadelphia and Western Railroad from the 69th Street Terminal of the Market Street Elevated Railroad. They are about seven minutes' walk from Ardmore Avenue Station. Visitors are always welcome, but particularly so when the Iris and Peonies are in bloom. The Gardens will be open on Sundays during the blooming season but no business will be transacted on that day.

MOVILLA GARDENS

Please Read Before Ordering:—

PRICES quoted herewith cancel all previous quotations, either by letter or in printed lists, and are subject to change without notice. Prices for large quantities quoted on application.

All prices are postage or express prepaid.

TERMS. Cash with order. Remittance may be made by post-office order, express order or bank draft, payable to "Movilla Gardens."

ORDERS should be sent as early as possible, as stock of rarest varieties is very limited. Orders will be accepted subject to stock being unsold when they are received. If stock is exhausted, we will substitute another variety of equal value and of close resemblance or we will return the remittance, as customer may direct. No order for less than three dollars will be accepted.

C. O. D. ORDERS will not be accepted unless accompanied by at least one-half of the amount in cash.

SHIPMENTS will be made by Parcel Post unless we are particularly instructed otherwise. It has been the custom among growers for many years to put extra plants in a shipment which are furnished gratis but which are often of little or no value to the purchaser. Many times they are duplicates of what he already has and are generally taken from stock that the seller wishes particularly to dispose of. As most of our sales are to customers who already have fine collections and wish to increase or improve them, it seems foolish to take the chance of sending varieties which they already have or may not want, and in lieu of this practice we have determined to adopt a plan of free delivery by Parcel Post on all shipments to points in the United States.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all plants which we send by Parcel Post to points within the United States.

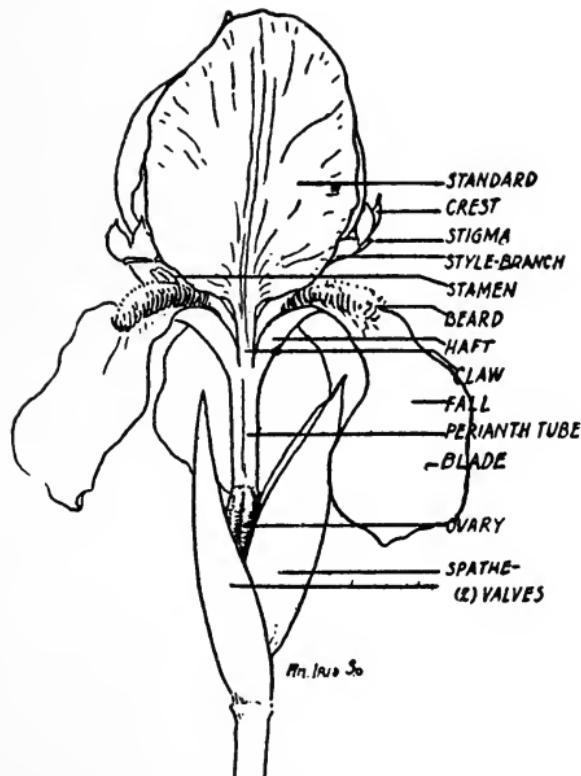
COMPLAINTS, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated at once and, if due to our negligence or carelessness, will be promptly rectified.

We use the utmost care to segregate and carefully label every variety which we grow. A complete index is maintained in the office. During the blooming season every block of plants is carefully inspected and the descriptions checked by experts in each particular line. The care that is exercised involves the employment of intelligent help and adds somewhat to the overhead expense, but we believe that discerning buyers will appreciate the certainty of obtaining the variety they want and be willing to pay the cost. Our prices are as low as we can afford to name at the time they are issued. They are governed by supply and demand and it may be possible in some few cases to obtain the same variety from other growers for less money, especially when the plant is better adapted to that grower's particular soil and conditions. In such cases if the other grower is thoroughly reliable and extremely careful and systematic it would seem to be advisable to buy from him, but it appears foolish to risk errors in rare and expensive varieties in order to make a small saving in original costs.

IRIS

We believe that our collection is one of the finest—if not the finest—in America. We have discarded many of the varieties which are still offered by dealers and replaced them with newer introductions which are decidedly superior. We have reduced our list to about two hundred varieties. It includes the choicest sorts from all parts of the world.

Our descriptions are as brief as possible and we have endeavored not only to avoid superlative praise but also to note the bad qualities of certain varieties as well as their good points. The name of the originator and date of introduction is given whenever known. When not known, the country where first catalogued is substituted. This data has been obtained from the **American Iris Society**, of which we are charter members. We urge all gardeners to join this Society, which through its research and publications is adding so much to our knowledge and enjoyment of the Iris. Membership is \$3 a year, and may be sent directly to us.



Structure of the Iris Flower

The above illustration is used with the permission of the **American Iris Society**. It shows the names and positions of the various parts of the flower and will assist in a clear understanding of the descriptions.

Bearded Iris

Pogoniris (erroneously termed "German Iris")

The varieties of this group are the best known and the most commonly cultivated.

It has been the custom for many years to classify them into so-called botanical sections, such as Amoena, Neglecta, Pallida, Plicata, Squalens, etc., but as hybrids have grown more and more numerous this classification has proved inadequate and useless, and we have, therefore, arranged our list alphabetically. We feel sure that all lovers of Iris will appreciate the convenience of this arrangement.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION. A dry, sunny situation suits them best but they will thrive in any good garden soil that is well drained, and are benefited by a light dressing of lime added from year to year. Plant shallow, so that the top of the rhizome is just below the surface of the ground. Water once when planting to settle soil closely around the rhizome. Do not use manure; a little bone-meal, applied in the Fall or when transplanting, is the best fertilizer. Every three or four years, lift, divide, and transplant. The best season for transplanting is soon after flowering; this enables the plants to make sufficient root-growth before winter and ensures successful blooming during the following year. The first winter after planting it is well to cover lightly with loose straw or litter, merely to prevent the rhizomes from being heaved out of the ground by thawing.

DISEASES AND INSECTS. There is but one disease and one insect that need give the Iris grower any concern, and these are liable to occur in any garden, but less liable where garden conditions are thoroughly sanitary. Keep the beds well cultivated in summer and free from rubbish at all times.

IRIS ROOT ROT is a treacherous and destructive disease which first softens the base of the leaves and flower stems and then, if not checked, converts the whole rhizome into a slimy rotten mass with an exceedingly offensive odor. The conditions that seem to encourage its development are shade, poor drainage and contact with decaying vegetable matter, such as leaves and weeds or fresh manure. Several methods of treatment have been recommended. Some growers lift the plant as soon as the disease is discovered, carefully cut out all the soft or affected parts and reset in another location. Others recommend dipping the rhizome for a moment in a corrosive sublimate solution (one part to one thousand of water) or with potassium permanganate solution (a level teaspoonful of the crystals to a quart of water) or with a formalin solution (one and a half tablespoonfuls of formaldehyde to a quart of water). After this treatment plant in a new location if possible. Some growers dust the rhizome with powdered sulphur or dry Bordeaux Mixture or dry powdered gypsum. We have tried all of these methods and have concluded that the gypsum treatment is fully as efficacious and much simpler and more economical than any other. If the variety requiring treatment is rare and you are anxious to see the bloom as soon as possible, do not lift it but scoop out the soft diseased part with an old spoon, scraping clean and applying the powdered gypsum in the cavity and around the rhizome. In this way you disturb the plant as little as possible and cause but little check to its growth. Do not allow any of the diseased tissue to come in contact with healthy plants and destroy all refuse promptly, by fire if possible, otherwise by burying deeply.

HAVERFORD, PA.

It is true that some varieties are much more susceptible to this disease than others, and in our descriptions we have noted susceptibility. Many of these, however, are so beautiful and distinctive that they are well worth growing and caring for. Remember, this disease can only thrive under conditions of abundant moisture.

THE MOTH (MACRONOCTUA ONUSTA). The first indication of the presence of the larva or worm of this obnoxious pest is a small oily looking spot on one of the inner leaves. Such a spot indicates that it is commencing there and is working down the leaf to the rhizome, eating its way as it goes and growing proportionately. The leaf soon turns yellow and by the time the larva reaches the rhizome the leaf is ready to fall off. If it reaches the rhizome it grows rapidly and soon becomes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long. When full grown the worm emerges from the rhizome into the soil where it pupates. If the little yellow worm can be discovered in the leaf, it is easily crushed and destroyed, but if it reaches the rhizome it must be dug out with either a knife or spoon, and under these circumstances it is possible to treat the excavated rhizome with powdered gypsum as mentioned in the preceding article on root rot. The plant may be lifted for treatment, or if the worm has not penetrated far the injured portion may be easily removed without disturbing the rhizome. No other remedy for this pest has been discovered as yet. It seems impossible to catch it with poison. Several growers have adopted the plan of burning the tops of their Iris in the spring and they claim that this is a very efficacious way of destroying the pest. Use dry leaves or excelsior to start your flame and burn on a dry day when the wind is in the right direction. Burning the tops off of Iris does not seem to injure the rhizome in any way or interfere with their blooming later on in the season.

EXPLANATORY. The figures which precede the names denote the value rating according to the American Iris Society's Symposium published in May, 1922. They were carefully compiled by a jury composed of twenty-three members who were selected as capable iris experts, and it is believed that in a great majority of cases they express accurate and well formed opinions. The figures in parentheses directly under the rating denote the number of jurors who expressed a valuation of that variety. The valuation was on a scale of ten in which a grade of 10.0 represented the highest excellence or absolute perfection in both plant and bloom; 9.7 or 9.8 would show the nearest perfection among existing irises; 9.5 would be almost perfect, and 9.0 very fine; 8.5 denotes fine, and 8.0 very good; 7.0 would be considered good and lower than that there are very few varieties that we consider worth growing.

These ratings are wonderful guides to purchasers. In considering the worth of an iris it is always well to know the date of introduction and the number of jurors or experts (as shown by the figures in parentheses) who have expressed an opinion. For instance, an iris introduced many years ago and grown now by only a few jurors must be a variety that does well only in certain localities or under certain conditions. Some of the newer European introductions that have been highly praised on the other side have failed to fulfill expectations when grown in this country. The Symposium figures as a whole will be found very valuable and interesting.

MOVILLA GARDENS

SELECTIONS. We offer no collections, as we believe it is better for the purchaser to make his own selections with the aid of the symposium figures which precede the names of all varieties that have been rated. We print a carefully compiled list of 100 of the best varieties which have been tested in our gardens and proven thoroughly satisfactory. In this list we have not included such beautiful and wonderful Iris as Dominion, Caterina, Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, Lady Foster, Magnifica, Anna Farr and others, because they have to be grown with great care on account of their liability to rot. In some sections where the soil is light, as in parts of Long Island, Ohio, and California, many of these varieties can be very successfully grown, but where the soil is heavy or drainage is not perfect, success is uncertain.

Selected List of 100 Varieties

Rating	Variety	Rating	Variety
1	9.6 Lent A. Williamson	51	8.1 Juniata
2	9.5 Princess Beatrice	52	8.1 Kathryn Fryer
3	9.4 Ambassadeur	53	8.1 Ma Mie
4	9.4 Ballerine	54	8.1 Neptune
5	9.1 Lord of June	55	8.1 Parc de Neuilly
6	9.0 Leverrier	56	8.1 Stamboul
7	9.0 Queen Caterina	57	8.1 Virginia Moore
8	8.9 Alcazar	58	8.0 Col. Candelot
9	8.9 Crimson King	59	8.0 Dalila
10	8.9 Georgia	60	8.0 Fairy
11	8.8 B. Y. Morrison	61	8.0 Nine Wells
12	8.8 Pallida Dalmatica	62	8.0 Romeo
13	8.8 Shekinah	63	8.0 Sarpedon
14	8.7 Crusader	64	8.0 Violacea Grandiflora
15	8.7 Marsh Marigold	65	7.9 Albert Victor
16	8.7 Opera	66	7.9 Barton Harrington
17	8.6 Afterglow	67	7.9 Iris King
18	8.6 Cluny	68	7.9 Loreley
19	8.6 Edouard Michel	69	7.9 Mrs. Fryer
20	8.6 Isoline	70	7.9 Parisiana
21	8.6 Romany	71	7.8 Arnols
22	8.5 Dream	72	7.8 Dawn
23	8.5 Medrano	73	7.8 Eldorado
24	8.5 Merlin	74	7.8 Jeanne d'Arc
25	8.5 Moliere	75	7.8 Kochii
26	8.5 Sweet Lavender	76	7.8 Mary Garden
27	8.4 Monsignor	77	7.8 Minnehaha
28	8.4 Quaker Lady	78	7.8 Mme. de Sevigne
29	8.4 Rhein Nixe	79	7.8 Oriflamme
30	8.4 Troost	80	7.8 Perfection
31	8.4 W. J. Fryer	81	7.8 Swatara
32	8.3 Ambigu	82	7.7 Pocahontas
33	8.3 Anne Leslie	83	7.6 Florentina
34	8.3 Archeveque	84	7.6 Mrs. Alan Gray
35	8.3 Corrida	85	7.6 Nuee d'Orage
36	8.3 Dejazet	86	7.6 Sarabande
37	8.3 Dimity	87	7.6 Sherwin-Wright
38	8.3 La Neige	88	7.6 Thelma Perry
39	8.3 Mercedes	89	7.5 Atlas
40	8.3 Mme. Cheri	90	7.5 Caprice
41	8.3 Montezuma	91	7.5 Dalmarius
42	8.3 Prosper Laugier	92	7.5 Fryer's Glory
43	8.3 Seminole	93	7.5 Mithras
44	8.3 Sindjkha	94	7.5 Pauline
45	8.3 White Knight	95	7.5 Queen Alexandra
46	8.2 Delicatissima	96	7.5 Shrewsbury
47	8.2 Lohengrin	97	7.5 Viola
48	8.2 Roseway	98	7.5 Zua
49	8.2 Tristram	99	7.4 Aurea
50	8.1 Dora Longdon	100	7.4 Hiawatha

HAVERFORD, PA.

Dominion does very well in Movilla Gardens but very poorly in Mr. Wister's private garden in Germantown, less than ten miles away. Rachel Fox, James Boyd, and a few others described in our catalogue, do very well at Haverford and are well worth growing. Duke of Bedford, Bruno and Swazi, although beautiful in England and France, have yet to prove their value in this country. We have them growing under observation but are not yet ready to list them. Cardinal has bloomed very satisfactorily for us and we believe it will obtain a high rating. In another year our list of 100 will doubtless include some if not all of these varieties.

SIZE OF PLANTS. We furnish a division or rhizome and can supply clumps or larger plants in the common, strong-growing varieties at special prices. We do not advise planting clumps, because in that case as soon as the plant is well established it is necessary to take it up for division and consequently no time is gained in securing good bloom.

Tall Bearded Iris

These include the true Germanica forms which flower during the last two weeks of May, and the later-blooming hybrids of Pallida and Variegata which have been known in gardens for over a hundred years and which bloom the last week of May and the first two weeks of June. Under this heading also are grouped the newer hybrids of *Iris Trojana*, *I. Cypriana*, and *I. Ricardii*. These produce wonderful flowers, but the hybrids of the two latter species do not always seem well adapted to northern conditions and should be given the driest, sunniest position and especial care.

NOTE. In the following list the names of Intermediate, Dwarf Bearded, Beardless Iris, and others are included as a matter of Index, and reference is made to pages giving descriptions.

Explanations of abbreviations and signs in following descriptions:
S. signifies "standards" or upright petals; F., "falls" or drooping petals; A. M., "Award of Merit"; F. C. C., "First-Class Certificate"; H. M., "Honorable Mention"; H. C., Highly Commended; C., "Commended"; Cert., "Certificate"; R. H. S., "Royal Horticultural Society of England"; M. H. S., "Massachusetts Horticultural Society"; A. I. S., "American Iris Society"; N. H. F., "National Horticultural Society of France."

All of the varieties listed in this catalogue have been fully tested by us and we can recommend them without hesitation, except in cases where a variety is marked with an asterisk.

8.6 AFTERGLOW.	(Sturtevant 1917.)	F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915.	
(20)	Soft greyish pink shading to rich yellow through center. Free bloomer. Distinct.	36 inches.....	\$2.00
7.9 ALBERT VICTOR.	H. C., R. H. S. 1916.	S. soft blue; F. (21) beautiful lavender. Large and fine.	40 inches.....\$.25
8.9 ALCAZAR.	(Vilmorin 1910.)	Cert. N. H. F. 1909; F. C. C., (23) R. H. S. 1916.	S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat. Striking flower, but sometimes a slow grower and shy bloomer.....\$1.00
9.4 AMBASSADEUR.	(Vilmorin 1920.)	S. smoky reddish violet; (11) F. dark velvety reddish violet, held almost horizontal; beard yellow. Large flowers of great substance, on tall, stiff stems. Very handsome. Late.....	\$5.00

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

8.3	AMBIGU. (Vilmorin 1916.) Cert. N. H. F. 1918. S. smoky red; F. reddish brown; beard yellow. Large flowers, well open. More purplish than Prosper Laugier and more reddish than Opera. One of the finest. Very rich color. Early. 24 inches.....	\$3.00
*8.4	ANNA FARR. (Farr 1913.) S. white, bordered pale blue; F. white, with blue at base, held horizontal. A magnificent flower, but plant is slow-growing and liable to rot in unfavorable location. 36 inches	\$2.50
8.3	ANNE LESLIE. (Sturtevant 1917.) A. M., M. H. S. 1916. (17) S. white, with the finest flush of rose on upper half; F. rich carmine, enlivened by an orange beard. Unusual in color. Strong grower; shy bloomer. 27 inches.....	\$2.00
8.4	ANNE PAGE. (Hort 1919.) A. M., R. H. S. 1920. Lovely (17) pale lavender blue self with large flowers of fine shape. F. long, heavily pencilled with brown at haft, stem stout and erect. One of Sir Arthur Hort's best. 3 feet.....	\$15.00
8.3	ARCHEVEQUE. (Vilmorin 1911.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. deep (22) purple-violet; F. deep velvety violet. 24 inches.....	\$1.00
7.8	ARNOLS. (Barr 189-.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. rosy bronze; (20) F. rich velvety purple. Large flower, very rich color; very good. 30 inches.....	\$.25
8.4	ARSACE. (Millet 1914.) Ricardii hybrid. S. and F. greyish (8) white to flame-colored blue, bordered with mauve.....	\$4.00
9.2	ASIA. (Yeld 1920.) A. M., R. H. S., S. pale lavender suffused (2) and reticulated at the base. F. light violet purple, bluish at the edges, heavily reticulated at the haft, bright yellow beard. 45 inches.....	\$25.00
7.5	ATLAS. (Millet 1914.) S. lobelia-blue with silky, waved edge; (5) F. streaked blue on lilac; strong and free; beard yellow. 36 inches.....	\$2.00
7.4	AUREA. (Jacques 1830.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. rich (22) chrome-yellow. After ninety years its supremacy has only just been challenged by Sherwin-Wright and Virginia Moore. Very late. 24 inches.....	\$.25
7.9	AUTOCRAT. (Cleveland 1920.) S. bright clear blue, dome (4) shaped. F. veined with darker blue, shading to lighter blue at edges. Large flowers of great substance. 50 inches.....	\$2.50
9.1	AVALON. (Sturtevant 1918.) Silver Medal, M. H. S. 1916. (6) A lustrous pink-lavender of remarkable size and substance. S. overlap at tips; F. flare widely and flowers are held on well-branched stalks. Shy bloomer and weak grower. Very scarce. 40 inches.....	\$25.00
8.2	AZURE. (Bliss 1918.) S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. A (10) Perfection type, but bluer and larger. Beard yellow. Free bloomer. 36 inches.....	\$5.00
9.4	BALLERINE. (Vilmorin 1920.) S. light violet-blue; F. deeper. (5) Splendidly formed, large, fragrant flower of Amas type, borne on tall, slender, branching stems. Strong grower. 48 inches.....	\$4.00
7.9	BARTON HARRINGTON. (Fryer 1919.) S. bright golden (6) yellow; F. brown, tinged with red, reticulated white and yellow from center to base, bordered bright golden yellow; orange beard. Fragrant. Large flower, strong grower. One of Fryer's best. 30 inches.....	\$1.50
	BELLADONNA. (Koehler 1922.) S. deep purplish blue, heavily mottled and striped on white. F. lighter than Standards. Quite distinct and showy. Yellow beard. Earliest of its color.....	\$5.00

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Tall Bearded Iris, continued

8.3 BENBOW. (Bliss 1917.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. deep (7) violet-blue. Large blooms on tall, erect, well-developed stems. Very fine. 36 inches.....	\$3.50
8.3 BLUE BIRD. (Bliss 1919.) S. and F. intense bright blue. Small (2) flower. Good form. 30 inches.....	\$5.00
9.1 BRANDYWINE. (Farr 1920.) S. and F. pale silvery blue; (2) distinct orange beard. The general color-effect of the flower is clear china-blue. In some respects it is similar to Crusader, but pronounced by those who have seen it to be far superior. Very fine and very scarce.....	\$10.00
8.8 B. Y. MORRISON. (Sturtevant 1917.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. (17) S. pale lavender-violet; F. velvety raisin-purple with broad lavender border. Distinct and very handsome. 33 inches	\$2.50
8.1 CAMELOT. (Bliss 1918.) White, edged pale violet. The tallest (7) Plicata. 48 inches.....	\$2.00
7.5 CAPRICE. (Vilmorin 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1916. S. rosy (17) red; F. deeper rosy red. Large and handsome. 24 inches	\$.25
CARDINAL. (Bliss 1919.) S. hyssop violet. F. raisin-purple. Large flower. Growth vigorous. Very fine form. 36 inches. Belongs to the famous Dominion race and seems to be a better grower than Dominion and Moa. The flower not unlike Lent A. Williamson but much redder and of heavier substance.....	\$20.00
CATALOSA. (Farr 1923.) S. extremely high cream flushed rose; F. pure soft violet heavily reticulated creamy white. Flowers are unusually large, distinct in color. Falls very long. 30 inches.....	\$10.00
*8.9 CATERINA. (Foster 1909.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Lavender- (19) blue and lilac of same coloring as Pallida Dalmatica, but larger, taller, with more graceful stem. A beautiful flower, but a poor grower in cold sections, and susceptible to rot. 48 inches.....	\$1.00
CECIL MINTURN. (Farr 1922.) S. and F. uniform shade of cattleya rose; light beard; large flower; dome shaped. A marked improvement in the pink varieties. 24 inches..	\$5.00
8.6 CLUNY. (Vilmorin 1920.) S. soft lilac-blue; F. a little darker. (6) A new, free-flowering Pallida variety. Early. 39 inches	\$2.50
COERULEA , see page 21.	
8.0 COL. CANDELOT. (Millet 1907.) S. smoky copper; F. crimson. (12) A free-flowering, ruddy Squalens of distinct color. Large flower. 36 inches.....	\$1.50
7.7 CORDON BLEU. (Sturtevant 1921.) S. and F. satiny (8) Dauphin's violet; F. rounded and drooping; beard white, orange tipped. Strong grower. 30 inches.....	\$.50
8.3 CORRIDA. (Millet 19—.) S. and F. aniline-blue, a little (10) darker than Celeste; beard inconspicuous. Makes a fine garden effect. One of the best of the new ones. 36 inches ..	\$4.00
8.4 CRETONNE. (Bliss 1919.) S. pale bronze-purple; F. rich red- (4) maroon with orange beard; spathes and stem also colored reddish brown, giving whole plant a unique and striking appearance. Flower not large, but absolutely distinct. 36 inches.....	\$5.00
8.9 CRIMSON KING. S. and F. rich claret-purple, strong grower, (14) free bloomer. 24 inches.....	\$.25

CRISTATA, see page 22.

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

*8.7 **CRUSADER.** (Foster 1913.) H. C., N. H. F. 1916. S. light blue; F. deep violet-blue, with orange-yellow beard. Splendid color and form. One of the most beautiful of all Iris, but not a good grower. 42 inches.....\$5.00

8.0 **DALILA.** (Denis 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1920. S. palest flesh-white; F. rich red-purple; yellow beard. One of the most distinct and striking. 24 inches.....\$1.50

7.5 **DALMARIUS.** (Goos & Koenemann 1907.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. satiny grey; F. lilac, with silvery sheen. Free bloomer. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. 24 inches....\$.25

7.8 **DAWN.** (Yeld 1911.) C., R. H. S. 1916. A beautiful sulphur-yellow, bronze-veined at the throat; orange beard. A useful acquisition with the coloring of Flavescens. Splendid for massing. Free bloomer and strong grower. 27 inches..\$.1.00

8.3 **DEJAZET.** (Vilmorin 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1918. S. bronze-rose with golden sheen; F. reddish violet with brownish shading; a soft harmonious color. Large, broad flower, but rather dwarf. Late.....\$.4.00

8.2 **DELICATISSIMA.** (Millet 19—.) Large flower of delicate (13) lilac-color. Not to be confused with an old variety of the same name. Very fine form.....\$.3.00

DIAMOND, see page 20.

DILKUSH, see page 21.

8.3 **DIMITY.** (Bliss 1919.) Pure white, of Pallida form, with faint (10) veinings of blue on margins of both S. and F. Entirely distinct. 36 inches.....\$5.00

DOLPHIN, see page 20.

*9.4 **DOMINION.** (Bliss 1917.) A. M., R. H. S. This wonderful (12) Iris now has a world-wide reputation. S. light bluish violet; F. rich indigo purple. The orange beard is very pronounced. It is a wonderful flower for size, substance and color, but a slow grower and uncertain bloomer in this climate. Very scarce. 30 inches.....\$25.00

DORAK, see page 22.

8.1 **DORA LONGDON.** (Bliss 1918.) S. cream buff flushed pink (13) at center. F. Magenta fading to pale rose purple at edge; styles cream buff. Strong grower. Conspicuous orange beard. We consider it very fine. 30 inches.....\$.2.00

7.9 **DORMAN.** (Bliss 1920.) A rich red-purple Neglecta. Medium- (5) large flowers of good form. 38 inches.....\$1.00

DOROTHEA, see page 20.

DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON, see page 22.

8.2 **DRAKE.** (Bliss 1919.) Color close to Pallida Dalmatica, but (5) earlier and freer. A very free-flowering variety. Very beautiful. 36 inches.....\$5.00

7.5 **DR. ANDRIST.** (Fryer 1919.) S. bronze-yellow; F. velvety (7) maroon-red, reticulated at base with bronze-yellow; bronze edging; orange beard. Rich appearance. Fragrant. Very late. One of Fryer's best.....\$1.00

8.5 **DREAM.** (Sturtevant 1918.) A lilac self. S. arching, deeply (12) notched at tip; F. drooping, with a slight flare. A typical "pink" Pallida. Growth vigorous. 36 inches.....\$.4.50

8.3 **DU GUESCLIN.** (Bliss 1921.) S. bluish lavender; F. velvety (4) violet fading to lavender violet at edges with dark margin. White beard yellow, brown tipped. Growth vigorous. 33 inches. Flowers of same type as Monsignor, but richer and bluer..\$.5.00

HAVERFORD, PA.

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.) S. pale buff. F. large, white, spreading, deep mauve purple with pale broad margin heavily reticulated at haft. 30 inches.....	\$4.00
ECLIPSE , see page 21.	
8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verdier 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905.	
(21) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Rosy red, much like Caprice, but taller and larger; flowers of better form. Very handsome, but poor grower. 36 inches.....	\$3.00
E. H. JENKINS. (Bliss 1919.) S. palest steel blue-purple. F. a deeper shade of purple. Free flowering. 45 inches. One of the finest of the new introductions.....	\$5.00
7.6 E. L. CRANDALL. (Farr 1915.) S. pure white; F. white, heavily bordered blue at base.....	\$.75
7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilmorin 1910.) Cert., N. H. F. 1909; A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. yellowish bronze shaded with heliotrope; F. violet-purple with bronze-yellow. A color combination somewhat like Quaker Lady, but brighter. Form poor. 30 inches.....	\$.50
7.5 EMPIRE. (Sturtevant 1918.) H. M., M. H. S. 1916; F. C. C., M. H. S. 1917. Clear empire-yellow; a seedling of Monsignor. Taller than Aurea. 30 inches.....	\$.75
EMPRESS , see page 21.	
8.0 FAIRY. (Kennicott 1905.) White, delicately bordered and suffused pale blue. The tallest standard variety, giving a white effect. Not new but not known or appreciated as it should be. 40 inches.....	\$.25
7.0 FLAVESCENS. (De Candole). H. C., R. H. S. 1916. A pale tint of sulphur yellow with a suggestion of brown veining on the falls. Beard yellow. Splendid for massing and cutting. Should rate much higher. 30 inches.....	\$.25
7.6 FLORENTINA. (Wild, Italy.) Syn. Queen Emma, Silver King. H. C., R. H. S. 1916. Creamy white. Fragrant, fine for cutting. Strong grower. Rating does not do it justice. 24 inches.....	\$.20
FRITJOF , see page 21.	
8.9 GEORGIA. (Farr 1920.) S., F., and stigmas soft shade of uniform cattleya-rose; bright orange beard. A delicate and beautiful variety.....	\$3.00
7.1 GERMANICA ALBA. (Wild; Asia Minor.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. white. Strong grower. Best early white.....	\$.35
GIRAN , see page 22.	
GRACILIPES , see page 22.	
8.5 GREVIN. (Vilmorin 1920.) S. violet with yellow shading; F. dark violet with bright yellow veining; styles yellow. Beard white, inconspicuous. Medium late. 24-27 inches.....	\$2.50
7.3 GULES. (Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. reddish lilac; F. rich pansy-violet. Large flowers of good form. Strong and free, but color will not appeal to everyone. 42 inches ..	\$2.00
8.8 HALO. (Yeld 1917.) S. lavender-blue; F. violet-blue. A large flower and a vigorous, free-blooming plant. In the same class with Neptune and Lord of June. 36 inches.....	\$5.00
HAMADAN , see page 22.	
HARRIET PRESBY. (Presby 1922.) H. M., A. I. S., N. Y. 1922. S. bright violet. F. petunia violet. The general effect is like the shades of a cattleya orchid. It is a very strong grower, free bloomer, and in the originator's garden measured over 4 feet. Beard white, orange tipped.....	\$4.00

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

7.3 HER MAJESTY.	(Perry 1903.) C., R. H. S. 1916.	S. rose-	
(22) pink; F. bright crimson, shaded darker.	One of the best of the rose-pink Pallida type.	Often described as an improved Queen of May.	22 inches.....\$.35
*8.8 HERMIONE.	(Hort 1920.) S. bright blue-purple.	F. rich	
(3) reddish purple with orange beard, reticulated brown at haft,	a late flowering purple bi-color.	30 inches.....\$7.50	
7.4 HIAWATHA.	(Farr 1913.) S. pale lavender, flushing rose.	F.	
(12) royal purple bearded lavender.....\$.75			
INGEBORG, see page 21.			
7.9 IRIS KING.	(Goos & Koenemann 1907.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916.		
(23) S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow.	Brilliant colors. Large flowers.	Very fine.	24 inches.....\$.50
ISMALI, see page 22.			
8.6 ISOLINE.	(Vilmorin 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1908; A. M.,		
(23) R. H. S. 1910.	S. silvery lilac; F. purplish old-rose, golden at the throat; conspicuous orange beard.	One of the most beautiful, but in some seasons and locations a poor grower and shy bloomer.	36 inches.....\$1.00
8.3 IVANHOE.	(Millet 1911.) S. light lavender violet passing to		
(3) yellow at the base.	Very broad. F. broad and round of Dauphin's violet.	Purple broad markings at haft. Orange beard.	30 inches.....\$3.00
8.0 JACQUESIANA.	(Lemon 1840.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916.	S.	
(23) bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon.	Distinct and beautiful. After eighty years still holding its own against newcomers.	30 inches.....\$.35	
7.0 JAMES BOYD.	(Farr 1915.) S. immense, broad and incurved,		
(9) forming a high, dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter.	A broadly expanded flower.	30 inches.....\$.50	
7.8 JEANNE D'ARC.	(Verd. 1907.) White frilled lilac.	30	
(19) inches.....\$.35			
JOHN FOSTER, see page 21.			
8.1 JUNIATA.	(Farr 1909.) S. arching and F. flaring clear blue,		
(22) deeper than Dalmatica.	One of the tallest. Large, fragrant flowers.	White beard.	44 inches.....\$.35
*8.4 KASHMIR WHITE.	(Foster 1913.) A. M., R. H. S. 1914.		
(12) This beautiful hybrid has large pure white flowers, very floriferous.	F. flaring, slightly flushed with blue gray.	Poor grower.	40 inches.....\$5.00
8.1 KATHRYN FRYER.	(Fryer 1917.) S. large, bright yellow; F.		
(7) velvety maroon-red, veined white in the center, reticulated yellow at base; orange beard.	Fragrant.	A beauty.	30 inches.....\$3.00
7.8 KING GEORGE V.	(Perry 1911.) S. purplish violet; F. broad,		
(2) crimson purple; white and yellow beard.	An early, free, small Cengialti hybrid.....\$2.50		
7.8 KNYSNA.	(Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916.	S. clear yellow;	
(10) F. deep velvety brown.	In mass gives a brighter effect than King.	32 inches.....\$2.00	
7.8 KOCHII.	(Wild, Italy.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916.	S. and F. rich	
(22) claret-purple.	Compact. Handsome. Early.	24 inches.....\$.35	
*8.5 LADY FOSTER.	(Foster 1913.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916.	S. pale	
(17) blue; F. light bluish violet, veined old-gold at the broad throat.	One of the noblest varieties, unusually tall and large, but like most Cypriana hybrids apparently not adapted to eastern American conditions, as plants are not vigorous or free bloomers.	Very fragrant.	42 inches.....\$2.50

HAVERFORD, PA.

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

LADY LILFORD, see page 22.

LANCELOT. (Bliss 1919.)	Tall, with stout stems, bearing well shaped, self-colored flowers of pale rosy-mauve, with bright orange beard. Very distinct. 36 inches.....	\$4.00
8.3 LA NEIGE. (Verdier 1912.) Cert., N. H. F. 1914.	Glistening (17) cream white of good form, but dwarf. S. cupped; F. flaring and tinged with green. Moderate growth. 24 inches.....	\$1.50
9.6 LENT A. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1918.)	S. erect, lavender (19) violet blended with yellow toward base. F. rich royal purple; beard yellow. Has been called an improved Alcazar but is somewhat darker in color. Tall and large. Splendid strong grower and free bloomer. Considered by many the finest variety ever raised in America. 42 inches.....	\$5.00
9.0 LEVERRIER. (Denis 1917.)	S. beautiful shade of mauve. F. (7) straight hanging, rich velvety pansy-violet. Very large flowers, carried on tall branching stems. Fragrant, vigorous growth. 42 inches.....	\$8.00
8.2 LOHENGRIN. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.)	A. M., R. H. S. (23) 1916. S. and F. uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Very large flower. Strong grower and exceedingly free bloomer. 30 inches.....	\$.35
6.5 LORD GREY. (Lemon 1840.)	S. soft fawn; F. fawn, overlaid (16) with a rosy tone. Medium-sized flowers of an unusual color. Distinct and therefore valuable. Poor grower. Should rate higher. 24 inches.....	\$.25
9.1 LORD OF JUNE. (Yeld 1911.)	A. M., R. H. S. S. flappy (20) lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. Large flower with form like Amas. As magnificent as Lady Foster and a strong, vigorous grower. Fruity fragrance. 40 inches.....	\$5.00
7.9 LORELEY. (Goos & Koenemann, about 1909.)	H. C., R. H. S. (23) 1916. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine, bordered with cream. One of the most popular of this section. 32 inches.....	\$.35
7.8 MADISON COOPER. (Fryer 1919.)	S. lemon-yellow, shaded (3) bronze; F. maroon-red on bronze-yellow; orange beard. Fragrant.....	\$2.00
7.9 MADY CARRIERE. (Millet).	S. greyish lavender. F. ageratum blue, shading to rich yellow at the base. Of same general type as Afterglow but bluer.....	\$4.00
7.8 MAGNATE. (Sturtevant 1918.)	F. C. C., M. H. S. S. light (5) ageratum violet; F. purple velvet of crimson tone, strong grower, large flower. 30 inches.....	\$3.00
*9.1 MAGNIFICA. (Vilmorin 1920.)	S. light violet-blue; F. dark (4) reddish violet with brown stripes at base; beard yellow. Flower is probably the largest of all Iris, often measuring 6 inches in height and borne on tall, slender stalk. It does not have the smokiness of Nuee d'Orage, or the blue note of Alcazar. Must not be confused with variety sold in America previous to 1920 under same name.....	\$7.50
8.1 MA MIE. (Cayeux, about 1906.)	A. M., R. H. S. 1916. White (20) flowers, frilled and penciled light violet. S. overlapping; F. flaring. Moderate growth. An improved Mme. Chereau, and a very beautiful variety. 36 inches.....	\$.50
7.3 MANDRALISCAE. (Probably wild.)	S. and F. rich lavender- (17) purple. Large flower. Strong grower and a very free bloomer. Early. 36 inches.....	\$.25
8.7 MARSH MARIGOLD. (Bliss 1919.)	S. pale golden yellow; F. (4) purple-brown, with a conspicuous yellow edge. A taller Maori King. Very effective. 28 inches.....	\$5.00

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

7.8 MARY GARDEN.	(Farr 1913.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale (18) lavender; F. cream-white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. Distinct and unusual coloring. 30 inches.....	\$.50
MARY ORTH.	(Farr 1920.) S. light blue violet. F. dark blue violet; a large dome-shaped flower of good form and color. 18 to 24 inches.....	\$3.00
7.4 MASSASOIT.	(Farr 1916.) S. and F. are very distinct shade (5) of metallic Venetian blue. Quite difficult to describe accurately.....	\$.50
7.6 MAUVINE.	(Dean 1919.) S. mauve; F. few shades darker; tall (6) and free flowering. Handsome and distinct.....	\$1.00
8.5 MEDRANO.	(Vilmorin 1920.) S. and F. a beautiful, dark, (9) smoky red. Unique among Irises. Large flowers. Medium early. 24-27 inches.....	\$3.50
8.3 MERCEDES.	(Verdier 1905.) S. purplish lilac, shaded bronze; (8) F. white ground, dotted on edge with purple, on same order as Mary Garden and Mme. Louesse. Beard white. Growth moderate. 30 inches.....	\$3.00
8.4 MERLIN.	(Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. S. (10) cupped, lavender-violet; F. rich pansy-violet. Massive size. Stout growth. Beard conspicuous bluish. 30 inches.....	\$3.00
6.6 M. G. PETERS.	(Fryer 1917.) S. yellow, tinged with helio- (7) trope, edged pure yellow; F. violet, shaded with brown, margin- ed light yellow and edged brown, mottled and veined light yellow and reticulated yellow at base; orange beard. Fragrant. Large flowers on stout stems. One of Fryer's best. 32 inches.....	\$1.00
7.8 MINNEHAHA.	(Farr 1913.) Syn. Eldorado of Farr (not the (13) same as Eldorado of Vilmorin). S. cream-white, shaded yellow; F. cream-white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow. Fragrant. Distinct and attractive. Very large. 24 inches. Mr. Farr considers this one of his best introductions. Should rate much higher.....	\$2.00
MIRANDA.	(Hort 1919.) Flowers of fine form, clear violet blue with orange beard, stout stems. A really distinctive and striking variety. 36 inches.....	\$3.00
MISS ROWE.	(Perry 1911.) Stout branching stems bearing numerous large flowers. S. lavender blue. F. purple....	\$5.00
7.5 MITHRAS.	(Goos & Koenemann 1910.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. (15) S. light yellow; F. brilliant wine-red with narrow border of deep yellow. Very showy. For general planting the most satisfactory Iris of its color.....	\$.25
*8.7 MLLE. SCHWARTZ.	(Denis 1916.) Large flower, palest (12) mauve self. S. domed; F. drooping; haft lemon white faintly reticulated; foliage glaucous yellow-green. Growth variable. Mr. Wister says: "This gorgeous Ricardi hybrid has not made the sensation here that it has in warmer climates." 48 in- ches.....	\$10.00
7.7 MME. BOULLET.	(Denis 1919.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. deep (9) colonial buff, minutely dotted and veined brown; F. greyish yellow, minutely dotted and veined mauve, beard yellow, tipped brown. Medium size. A very distinct novelty that instantly attracts attention. Described by Mr. Wister as a "yellowish Plicata-Squalens, with shadings like Mary Garden".....	\$2.00
8.3 MME. CHERI.	(Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1916. (5) S. purplish, vinaceous, with undertone of yellow; F. ageratum- violet—washed with pink. Exquisitely shaded color. Growth moderate to vigorous. 42 inches.....	\$7.50

HAVERFORD, PA.

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

8.5 MME. CHOBAUT. (Denis 1916.) Pale citron yellow. F. (4) flaring, faintly veined pale brownish vinaceous; beard yellow, dull brown tipped. The red veining on pale yellow-green ground forms an unusually clean and sharp contrast. Clover scented. Growth vigorous. 36 inches.....\$5.00

7.8 MME. DE SEVIGNE. (Denis 1916.) A fine, tall, large Plicata, (8) with heavy violet-purple markings. 40 inches.....\$1.50

8.1 MME. LOUESSE. (Europe 1860.) S. white with purple veinings; F. white with brown and purple markings, on the order of Mary Garden. An old variety, but apparently new to America, and very scarce. Very attractive.....\$3.00

***9.0 MOA.** (Bliss 1919.) S. of pure violet color, broad, arching, (3) almost circular. F. deep violet purple or pansy-violet, smooth and flat. Enormous flowers of great substance. Dominion rate. Slow grower. Very scarce. 42 inches.....\$50.00

8.5 MOLIERE. (Vilmorin 1920.) S. dark violet; F. darker velvety (6) violet, veined brown at haft; styles very large, dark yellow; beard yellow. 27 inches.....\$3.50

8.4 MONSIGNOR. (Vilmorin 1907.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905; C., (23) R. H. S. 1916. S. rich satiny violet; F. velvety purple-crimson with lighter margin. Large flowers. 30 inches.....\$.50

***8.3 MONTEZUMA.** (Farr 1909.) S. deep golden yellow, minutely (12) dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown. Unique. Striking. 18 inches.....\$1.50

8.2 MORWELL. (Bliss 1917.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. (6) pale blue-purple. A larger, freer, stronger Caterina. 36 inches.....\$4.00

8.2 MOUNT PENN. (Farr 1909.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson- (13) lilac; conspicuous deep orange beard. Tall. Growth moderate. 30 inches.....\$1.00

7.6 MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Foster 1909.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. (22) and F. a delicate, pale rose-mauve. Free bloomer. Apt to bloom early and again in summer. Growth vigorous. Deserves higher rating. 30 inches.....\$.35

7.9 MRS. FRYER. (Fryer 1917.) S. white shaded heliotrope. F. (8) purple-crimson, border lighter shade, white veins from center to base; orange beard. 32 inches.....\$1.50

6.8 MRS. HORACE DARWIN. (Foster, about 1890.) H. C., (22) R. H. S. 1916. White; F. slightly reticulated violet. Early. Rating much too low. 24 inches.....\$.25

6.8 MRS. NEUBRONNER. (Ware 189-) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. (21) Very deep golden yellow. Not as tall as Aurea. 23 inches. \$.35

MRS. TINLEY. (Bliss 1919.) Large flowers of intense self violet blue with characteristic golden blotch. Makes a magnificent plant. Early. 36 inches.....\$6.00

7.4 NAUSHON. (Sturtevant 1920.) Color mauve and pansy-violet. (4) S. have rather pointed top and broad ruffled segments of slightly creped texture. 30 inches.....\$.50

7.4 NAVAJO. (Farr 1913.) S. light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; (12) F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. Large. Distinct. 32 inches..\$.1.00

7.3 NIBELUNGEN. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) A. M., R. H. S. (20) 1916. S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple on bronze. Very large, but whole effect dingy. A strong grower and free bloomer. 30 inches.....\$.25

8.0 NINE WELLS. (Foster 1909.) S. light violet; F. deep purple- (15) violet showing white ground at the throat. Dark and velvety. Stems often fall over. 40 inches.....\$1.00

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

7.6 NUEE D'ORAGE.	(Verdier 1905.)	Syn. Storm Cloud.	Cert.,	
(19)	N. H. F. 1905.	S. slatey grey; F. bronze and purple.	Large flowers.	Use as a specimen rather than in mass. 24 inches.
\$.75				
OLIVIA.	(Hort 1920.)	S. and F. soft lavender.	Very large blooms carried on tall dark-colored stems.	40 inches.
				\$6.00
8.7 OPERA.	(Vilmorin 1916.)	Cert., N. H. F. 1914.	S. reddish	
(15)	R. H. S. 1916.	lilac; F. purple-violet, very dark and velvety.	Gives a purplish effect, but more reddish than Alcazar.	Early. 28 inches.
				\$5.00
7.9 OPORTO.	(Yeld 1911.)	Almost a red purple self; with con-		
(4)		spicuous orange beard.		\$.50
7.8 ORIFLAMME.	(Vilmorin 1904.)	Cert., N. H. F. 1905; A. M.,		
(21)	R. H. S. 1916.	S. light blue; F. rich violet-purple.	Immense, handsome flowers of Amas form, sometimes unsatisfactory in growth.	30 inches.
				\$1.00
8.8 PALLIDA DALMATICA.	(Origin unknown.)	A. M., R. H. S.		
(21)	1916.	S. lavender; F. clear, deep lavender.	A variety of this name is mentioned in Gerarde's Herbal in 1597 and it has been grown in this country more than one hundred years and is often seen in old gardens, but the true variety is still scarce in nurseries. Unsurpassed in its class, but inclined to root-rot.	
		40 inches.		\$.35
8.1 PARC DE NEUILLY.	(Verdier 1910.)	Flowers rich plum-purple		
(19)		but not as dark as Kochii. S arching, ruffled. F. drooping.		
		Strong grower. 30 inches.		\$.50
7.9 PARISIANA.	(Vilmorin 1911.)	S. white ground, dotted and		
(19)		shaded lilac-purple; F. white, frilled at the edge with lilac.		
		Large flowers. 30 inches.		\$.50
Parvar, see page 22.				
7.5 PAULINE.	(Farr 1913.)	S. and F. rich pansy-violet, with deep		
(15)		orange beard.	Fragrant. Very large.	36 inches.
				\$.50
7.8 PERFECTION.	(Barr, about 1880.)	H. C., R. H. S. 1916.		
(22)		S. light blue; F. dark, velvety, violet-black with orange beard.	Handsome flower that attracts much attention in mass.	38 inches.
				\$.35
8.0 PERRY'S FAVORITE.	(Perry 1911.)	Slender, branched stems		
(2)		bearing numerous flowers of great size, uniform shade of rich violet; F. broad with a most remarkable white crest.		\$2.50
7.1 PETIT VITRY.	(Cayeux 1906.)	C., R. H. S. 1916.	S. bright	
(6)		violet; F. purple-violet.	Rich color.	\$1.00
8.9 PHYLLIS BLISS.	(Bliss 1919.)	S. and F. rose-pink-lilac, or		
(3)		pale rosy lavender, distinct from Queen of May.	Large flowers of fine form.	\$15.00
7.7 POCAHONTAS.	(Farr 1915.)	S. and F. pure white, with S.		
(12)		faintly bordered pale blue.	Very large orchid type of flower, with elegantly frilled petals.	28 inches.
				\$.50
8.0 POWHATAN.	(Farr 1913.)	Syn. Aurora.	S. light bishop-	
(14)		violet with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson.	Large, horizontal, spreading flower.	38 inches.
				\$.50
9.5 PRINCESS BEATRICE.	(Barr.)	Flowers of exceptional sub-		
(9)		stance and satiny texture; between light and lavender-violet.		
		S. cupped and notched; F. flaring, often with a curious pucker at the edge.	Growth moderate to vigorous. The substance, the carriage of the falls, and the occasional curious pucker are distinctive. This variety and Pallida Dalmatica have been greatly confused.	40 inches.
				\$.50
7.2 PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.	(Goos & Koenemann 1910.)			
(20)		S. sulphur-yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream.	30 inches.	\$.25

HAVERFORD, PA.

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

PRINCE VICTOR, see page 21.

8.3 PROSPER LAUGIER. (Verdier 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905;	
(23) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. light bronze-red; F. velvety ruby-purple, with white beard yellow tipped. Very handsome. Not as tall as <i>Jacquesiana</i> , but the flowers are larger. Growth vigorous 36 inches	\$.50
PROSPERO. (Yeld 1920.) A. M., R. H. S. 1920. S. pale lavender flushed with yellow at base. F. deep red-purple with lighter shading at margin. Heavily marked with brown at the haft. Deep orange beard. Flowers very large of fine shape. Strong grower. 48 inches. This has not been rated yet, but Mr. Wister believes it will rate high above 9	\$5.00
8.4 QUAKER LADY. (Farr 1909.) S. cupped, smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F. drooping ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; orange beard. Odd and attractive. Strong grower. One of Farr's best. 32 inches	\$.50
7.5 QUEEN ALEXANDRA. (Barr, about 1910.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac, reticulated bronze at base; beard yellow. 30 inches	\$.50
9.0 QUEEN CATERINA. (Sturtevant 1917.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. S. domed; F. drooping, rounded. Pale lavender-violet, with yellow beard; haft, veined with bronze. Should supplant Caterina in the East, as it is a strong grower. A perfect beauty. Large Flower. One of Miss Sturtevant's finest varieties. 36 inches	\$5.00
<i>QUEEN FLAVIA</i> , see page 21.	
7.4 QUEEN OF MAY. (Salter 1859.) S. and F. lovely soft rosy-violet, almost pink. Beautiful and a great favorite. 32 inches	\$.25
7.5 RACHEL FOX. (Jacobs 1920.) S. pale gold, arching and slightly cupped; F. drooping, of golden yellow with an iridescent blue flush, the flush being deepest through center of F. A strong grower and free bloomer. Flowers about the size of Quaker Lady	\$2.50
8.1 RAFFET. (Vilmorin 1920.) Flower uniform dark blue, F. being striped at base with white; beard yellow. A fine late variety. 24-30 inches	\$4.00
7.8 RED CLOUD. (Farr 1913.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. Dwarf. 24 inches75
RED RIDING HOOD. (Koehler 1922.) S. rich lavender. F. purplish solferino red, with mottlings of brown near the base. Backs of the petals pinkish lavender. Yellow beard. Redder than Rose Unique	\$3.00
5.9 REV. WURTELE. (Fryer 1917.) S. purple-bronze; F. rich velvety royal purple, lighter at the edge, reticulated light yellow at base and veined brown; yellow beard. Very distinctive and deserves much higher rating. Fragrant. 18 inches75
8.4 RHEIN NIXE. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. white; F. violet-blue with white edge. Tall and large. Very fine. Strong grower. 36 inches	\$.35
*7.4 RICHARD II. (Dykes 1914.) Seedling of Black Prince. A. M., R. H. S. S. white; F. deep velvety purple, as deep as Black Prince. Large flower, but dwarf and slow grower. Very late. 20 inches	\$3.00
8.3 RODNEY. (Bliss 1919.) Large flower of violet-blue. S. domed; F. drooping, and satiny; similar to Benbow but a shade lighter. Strong grower. 36 inches	\$2.00

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

8.6 ROMANY. (Bliss 1919.) S. pale dusky yellow; F. bright (3) reddish brown. Very rich colors. On the lines of Iris King but without the margins. Free-flowering and early. 24 inches.....\$3.00

8.0 ROMEO. (Millet 1912.) S. uneven citron-yellow; F. purple; (7) throat streaked maroon and white. Fine rigid flower of fair size; growth moderate. Rather striking and unique. 30 inches.....\$2.00

7.3 ROSALINDE. (Bliss 1921.) C., R. H. S. 1916. Pink-mauve (4) and pale lilac. A larger Mrs. Alan Gray. Branching spikes and compact habit.....\$1.50

6.9 ROSE UNIQUE. (Farr 1910.) S. and F. violet-rose. First of (20) this type to bloom third week of May. 26 inches.....\$.50

8.2 ROSEWAY. (Bliss 1919.) A deep red-pink Pallida with no (5) purple; very broad orange beard. An improved Queen of May; lighter and pinker than Caprice. Very early.....\$2.50

ROYAL, see page 21.

7.6 SARABANDE. (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., R. H. S. 1915. (10) S. cream-buff, flushed delicate pink; F. velvety violet, bordered with peach. 36 inches.....\$1.00

8.0 SARPEDON. (Yeld 1914.) Large long flower. S. floppy, soft (10) bluish violet; F. straight-hanging; hyacinth violet; stalk flexuous; growth vigorous. Beard white, yellow tipped. Very fine. 36 inches.....\$1.50

SCHNEEKUPPE, see page 21.

SEA GULL. S. white, dome shaped; F. white, faintly shaded blue, covered with a network of narrow blue lines or veins. Large and distinct flower, appropriately named. 24 inches.....\$3.00

8.3 SEMINOLE. H. M., A. I. S. 1920. S. soft violet-rose; F. (8) rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. A dome-shaped and very distinct Iris of the Archeveque class, which makes it one of the richest colored sorts. Medium height; free blooming; very effective for mass planting.....\$2.50

8.8 SHEKINAH. (Sturtevant 1918.) Silver Medal, M. H. S. 1917. (14) S. tips adpressed, slightly fluted; F. drooping. Pale lemon-yellow, deepening through center. Beard orange-yellow. The first clear yellow of Pallida growth. One of Miss Sturtevant's finest seedlings. 36 inches.....\$5.00

7.6 SHERWIN-WRIGHT. (Kohankie 1915.) S. and F. golden (22) yellow. Vigorous growing, free-flowering. 24 inches.....\$.50

SHIRIN, see page 22.

7.5 SHREWSBURY. (Farr 1916.) S. rosy bronze; F. violet-purple, (10) with lighter shade; conspicuous orange beard, forming brilliant contrast to other colors. Striking variety. Free bloomer and strong grower. Late. 30 inches.....\$.50

8.3 SINDJKHA. (Sturtevant 1918.) S. deep blue lavender shading (13) to dark olive buff. F. light mauve deepening to manganese violet. Strong grower. Makes a fine handsome plant. 48 inches.....\$4.00

SOCRATES, see page 21.

***9.3 SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1914.) A brilliant velvety black purple; large flower of exceptional substance. S. overlapping; F. drooping. Stalk high and widely branched. Very beautiful. Strong grower. 40 inches.....\$7.00

SPEEDWELL, see page 21.

HAVERFORD, PA.

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

8.1 STAMBOUL. (England 1916.) S. cupped, light blue; F. rich (12) violet-blue. Large flower, very handsome and fragrant. Free bloomer, moderate growth, but strong with us. 36 inches	\$2.00
<i>STATELLAE</i> , see page 21.	
STEEPWAY. (Scott 1922.) H. M., A. I. S. 1920. S. round, fawn shading to reddish fawn at the edge. F. round, rosy mauve shading to opalescent blue at base, brown markings. Orange beard. Strong grower. 36 inches.....	\$5.00
7.8 SWATARA. (Farr 1918.) S. lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy (7) yellow at base; F. bright violet, with conspicuous yellow beard. Large flower. 36 inches.....	.50
SWAZI. (Bliss 1922.) Large flower of Dominion type. S. arching, dull bluish violet; F. flaring to drooping, velvety blackish violet; stalk low and widely branched; growth vigorous. 36 inches. Finest flower of the Dominion type....	
8.5 SWEET LAVENDER. (Bliss 1919.) S. French-grey-lavender; (9) F. rosy lavender. Flower of large size and perfect form. An entirely distinct new color. One of the finest of Bliss's seedlings. Very beautiful. 39 inches.....	\$7.50
7.5 SYPHAX. (Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. pale violet; F. (7) deep crimson-purple, boldly reticulated at the haft. Large flower of exceptionally good form and rich coloring. A perfect beauty. 26 inches.....	\$3.00
7.4 TAMAR. (Bliss 1920.) S. reddish lilac; F. veined and suffused (5) deeper. A magnificent, though not extra-large flower, with semi-spreading falls. Large, showy plant and rampant grower. Splendid as a mass. 42 inches.....	\$1.00
8.5 TARTARIN. (Bliss 1919.) Enromous flowers, of two distinct (3) shades of pale lilac-lavender blue. Its extreme size and lack of substance make it flop badly soon after opening. 36 inches.....	\$4.00
7.6 THELMA PERRY. (Perry 1913.) S. rose; F. rosy mauve (5)	\$3.00
THE INCA. (Farr 1922.) S. clear deep saffron-yellow. F. velvety dark plum edged gold. Golden band through center. Golden reticulations at base. This Iris might be described as an improved Pfauenauge. It is taller, stronger grower, and more brilliant coloring. 18 inches.....	\$5.00
<i>TECTORUM</i> , see page 22.	
<i>TECTORUM ALBA</i> , see page 22.	
TITAN. (Bliss 1919.) S. conic, light violet-blue; F. violet-purple, deeper in the center; conspicuous purple reticulations on white at the haft. Strong grower, very free bloomer, largest of the Dominion race. One of the most striking and magnificent flowers. 36 inches.....	\$50.00
8.0 TOM TIT. (Bliss 1919.) Flowers of deep self violet-blue; F. (8) almost horizontal. Small but very distinctive and generally admired. 24 inches.....	\$3.00
7.5 TREGASTEL. (Millet 19—.) S. lilac-violet, shaded slate; F. (3) velvety purple-garnet, streaked yellow; beard yellow....	\$.75
8.2 TRISTAM. (Bliss 1919.) S. of clearest white; F. deep, rich (2) purple, richly reticulated at haft. Distinctive and beautiful. 27 inches.....	\$3.50
8.4 TROOST. (Denis 1908.) S. deep rosy purple; F. paler veined (8) violet, which changes to brown in the upper part, giving a distinctive appearance. Unique on account of the brown shading on the haft. Very beautiful. 24 inches.....	\$3.50

MOVILLA GARDENS

Tall Bearded Iris, continued

7.8 TROSUPERBA. (Probably wild.) Syn. Trojana Superba. S. (5) soft pale blue; F. rich clear violet-purple. Large flowers. Extra fine. 30 inches.....	\$.50
UNDINE. (Koehler 1922.) S. lovely shade of deep lavender; F. rich velvety purple. Yellow beard. Strong grower..	\$3.00
8.3 UTE CHIEF. (Farr 1920.) S. light blue-violet; F. rich royal (6) purple, heavily reticulated. Practically identical with "Al- cazar." Extra large. 36 inches.....	\$2.50
7.5 VIOLA. (Foster 1913.) C., R. H. S. 1916. Another neat (10) Cengialti hybrid, of deeper color than Pallida Dalmatica, and very free; strong grower.....	\$.75
8.0 VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. (1860.) S. and F. amethyst (15) violet; stalk high; well branched; growth vigorous. 36 in- ches.....	\$.35
8.1 VIRGINIA MOORE. (Shull 1921.) H. M., A. I. S. 1920. The (10) color is exactly the shade of <i>Hemerocallis flava</i> . Flower is slightly veined. First-year plants occasionally show streaks, but when established the effect is almost a true self and should prove very valuable for garden work. It is taller than Aurea, Mrs. Neubronner, and Sherwin-Wright. Gives a fine mass effect. 33 inches.....	\$1.50
<i>WALHALLA</i> , see page 21.	
8.3 WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders 1916.) A beautiful, absolutely (17) white Iris, without marking of any kind. Delicately sweet- scented. 18 inches.....	\$1.00
7.3 WINDHAM. (Farr 1909.) S. soft lavender-pink; F. heavily (18) veined with darker shades. 20 inches.....	\$1.00
8.4 W. J. FRYER. (Fryer 1917.) S. large, bright yellow; F. (7) maroon, with yellow border, reticulated yellow at base. Center shaded violet. Very fine. 30 inches.....	\$3.00
7.2 WYOMISSING. (Farr 1909.) S. creamy white, suffused deli- (21) cate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. A fine flower but a little washy and does not go well with other pinks or with purples. Strong grower and free bloomer..	\$.25
ZOUAVE. (Vilmorin 1922.) S. white, suffused with lobelia- blue, well arched; F. white, heavily spotted and reticulated with violet at the margins. Very free bloomer. Rather dwarf, but strong grower.....	\$6.00
7.8 ZUA. (Crawford 1914.) S. and F. white, slightly tinged lilac, (18) edges crimped and crinkled. Very distinct and different from all others. 18 inches.	\$2.00
<i>ZWANENBURG</i> , see page 22.	

Intermediate Iris

These are hybrids of the Dwarf Bearded varieties crossed with the later Tall Bearded sorts, raised by Caparne and by Goos & Koemann, and are intermediate in growth and in season. They are useful in continuing the Iris season, and bloom here during most of the month of May.

7.1 DIAMOND. (Caparne 1901.) S. and F. bluish white. 18 (5) inches.....	\$.20
DOLPHIN. (Caparne 1901.) S. light blue; F. violet-purple. (6) One of the earliest and largest of intermediates. 18 inches.	\$.25
7.6 DOROTHEA. (Caparne 1901.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Lilac- (18) blue, tinged white. Standards open flat like a Japanese Iris.....	\$.25

HAVERFORD, PA.

Intermediate Iris, continued

8.1 EMPRESS. (Caparne 1901.) S. and F. creamy white, much (8) like Halfdan, but larger flower.....	\$.35
7.4 FRITJOF. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) Common purple bi- (15) color, but valuable for its earliness, freedom, and length of season, beginning the first or second week of May and often lasting till Decoration Day.....	\$.35
7.7 INGEBORG. (Goos & Koenemann 1908.) A. M., R. H. S. (18) 1916. The only pure white intermediate in general cultivation. Strong grower and free bloomer.....	\$.25
7.0 JOHN FOSTER. (Foster 1913.) Well-shaped flowers of milky- (6) white. Very distinct. 15 inches.....	\$1.00
7.7 PRINCE VICTOR. (Caparne 1901.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. (8) S. blue; F. dark violet, on order of Dolphin.....	\$.35
6.5 QUEEN FLAVIA. (Caparne 1901.) S. and F. primrose yellow; (9) good size flower; strong grower; the best early yellow. 24 inches.....	\$.25
8.0 ROYAL. (Caparne 1901.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Blue and (5) violet. Rather short stem but very rich color.....	\$.35
7.7 SPEEDWELL. (Bliss 1919.) S. and F. violet-purple. Beard (3) projecting and conspicuous. Early and very free-flowering. 12 to 15 inches.....	\$2.00
7.3 WALHALLA. (Goos & Koenemann 1908.) S. and F. blue and (19) purple, on order of Fritjof, but not so tall. Strong grower and free bloomer.....	\$.25

Dwarf Bearded Iris

These varieties are mostly forms or hybrids of *Iris pumila* and *I. Chamaeiris*. They are from 3 inches to 1 foot in height, and bloom from mid-April to mid-May, in ordinary seasons, in the latitude of Philadelphia. They are useful for edging garden borders and are perfectly hardy though often of rather delicate growth.

8.4 CÆRULEA. (Wild.) Sky-blue. Beautiful color and one of the (12) earliest, coming out the third week in April. Slow grower. Stock scarce. 4 inches.....	\$.50
7.8 ECLIPSE. (Caparne 1902.) Rich reddish purple. Early May. (3) 6-8 inches.....	\$.35
7.4 SCHNEEKUPPE. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) Syn. Snow (14) Cup. Fine, large white, but not as early as the other Dwarf Bearded varieties listed. This is the best white variety, though it is not an absolutely pure white. 12-16 inches.....	\$.25
7.3 SOCRATES. (Origin unknown.) Syn. Olbiensis Socrates. Red- (9) dish purple with yellow beard.....	\$.35
7.5 STATELLÆ. (Wild.) Syn. Lutescens statellae. Another white (9) variety, but containing more yellow than Schneekuppe. 18 inches.....	\$.35

Oncocyclus and Pogoniris Hybrids

These are grouped by themselves because they are not suited for ordinary culture. Some of them are more curious than beautiful, and all but the last are weak growers and demand especial care. Though by no means new, they are still very scarce. Our stock is limited.

7.6 DILKUSH. (Foster 1909.) S. violet with richly netted veinings; (8) F. reddish purple with black throat and yellow beard. Very large, rounded flower. A beauty. 27 inches.....	\$5.00
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MOVILLA GARDENS

Oncocylus and Pogoniris Hybrids, continued

7.8 DORAK.	(Foster 1909.) S. soft blue-violet; F. purple-violet. (5) Large flowers, free bloomer.....	\$3.00
7.9 GIRAN.	(Foster 1913.) A. M., R. H. S. S. and F. distinct (4) crimson-purple. Faintly veined. Very showy.....	\$3.00
7.1 HAMADAN.	(Foster 1909.) S. light violet; F. dark purple- (7) violet, horizontal; broad black beard, more blue than the rest of Foster hybrids.....	\$3.00
6.8 ISMALI.	(Foster 1909.) Much like Dilkush but S. more purple (3) than Dilkush.....	\$.75
8.0 LADY LILFORD.	(Foster, 19—.) S. deep violet-purple; F. (7) blackish purple; black beard. A very beautiful, late-flowering variety. 30 inches.....	\$3.00
7.5 PARVAR.	(Foster 1909.) Deep blackish violet with bronze. (12) Very rich color. Distinct from all others.....	\$1.00
7.9 SHIRIN.	(Foster 1913.) S. large soft violet-purple; F. deeper (4) purple, similar to "Dilkush" but lacks the large black throat blotch.....	\$3.00
8.5 ZWANENBURG.	(Denis 1909.) Lutescens Aurea × Susiana. (4) A curious greenish yellow flower. Free bloomer, coming with first of intermediates and lasting nearly three weeks. The only strong grower of this section.....	\$2.50

Crested Iris . Evansia

CRISTATA.	(Southeastern U. S.) Flower rich amethyst-blue. A dainty, native, creeping species, only 3 inches in height. A gem for the rock-garden. May.....	\$.35
GRACILIPES.	(Japan.) A. M., R. H. S. A little species only 8 inches high, producing masses of delicate, lilac-shaded flowers in May.....	\$.50
TECTORUM.	(Japan.) Syn. Tomiolopha. A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan, with delicately crested flowers of the most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan, where it is grown on the thatched roofs of the cottages. Requires slight winter protection. 1 foot. June.....	\$.50
TECTORUM ALBA.	(Japan.) This is like the type, except that it is pure white with a gold crest. It is perfectly hardy with slight protec- tion, and a very beautiful flower. Quite rare.....	\$1.00

Beardless Iris

Apogon Varieties

The species of this section are not yet known and appreciated as they should be in our gardens. They thrive best in moist situations, but they will all do well under ordinary garden treatment without artificial moisture. Transplanting is best done in Spring or in July or August, late planting being risky with some varieties, and roots must be kept moist and plants watered until established. All the Apogon species (except Kaempferi) begin to bloom with the Tall Bearded Iris and continue several weeks, in normal years, in latitude of Philadelphia, blooming from June 1 to 15 or 20.

DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON.	(Williamson 1918.) Foliosa × Fulva. On first opening the texture is that of velvet, so that the glowing royal purple is of exceeding depth. The style arms and bases of the flower parts are duller purple, flushed with terra-cotta and brownish hues. The accent comes from a thin line of yellow on the falls in the place where the Beardless Irises commonly have a yellow blotch. Beautiful.....	\$2.00
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HAVERFORD, PA.

Apogon Varieties, continued

GRAMINEA. Blue purple and white, very dainty, deliciously scented.....	\$.35
MONSPUR. (Foster, about 1900.) Monspur × Spuria. Various shades of blue, giving fine massed effects.....	\$.35
ORIENTALIS, BLUE KING. (Japan.) Deep purplish blue. Flowers of good size. Brought from Japan by Peter Barr.....	\$.25
ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN. (Japan.) F. C. C., R. H. S. 1902. Pure white form. Brought from Japan by Peter Barr.....	\$.25
PSEUDACORUS. (Europe.) Common Yellow Water-Flag. Bright yellow. This and the Versicolor varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. May and June. 40 inches.....	\$.25
SIBIRICA, EMPEROR. (Japan.) A. M., R. H. S. 1914. Deep violet-blue. Large flower; F. nearly 2 inches across, borne well above foliage on 4-foot stalks. A three- or four-year old plant makes a magnificent garden specimen. Outclasses all the older Sibirica varieties.....	\$2.00
SIBERICA GEO. WALLACE. Azure-blue; F. marked white. Extra fine. 36 inches	\$.35
SIBIRICA GRANDIS. Violet, reticulated white. Very tall....	\$.35
SIBIRICA, PERRY'S BLUE. (Perry 1912.) A wonderful pale porcelain-blue. Splendid grower and a worthy companion to Emperor.....	\$3.00
VERSICOLOR. (Common American Water-Flag). Violet-blue. Excellent for streams and ponds. June and July.....	\$.35

Japanese Varieties (*Iris Kaempferi*)

These were first brought to America about 1870 and are greatly admired for their large size and rich coloring. They begin to bloom as the other Apogons are finishing, about June 15 to 20, in Philadelphia, reach their height about June 25 to July 1, and continue until July 10 to 15. They thrive in any good garden soil, but for large flowers should be given copious waterings in May and June. They should not be planted where water will stand in winter. Transplant in spring, or in July and August. Later planting is unsafe.

The Japanese nurserymen have unfortunately been entirely unscrupulous in sending out varieties untrue to name and description and the confusion resulting has been increased by difficulty in copying Japanese spelling, by the various translations of the Japanese names, and by the renaming of varieties by European and American nurserymen, so that at the present time the nomenclature of Japanese Iris is in an utter state of chaos. It is to be hoped that the American Iris Society will succeed in its attempt to unravel this confusion: until it does we can only offer Japanese varieties in mixture. We can supply very choice plants without names, at \$2.00 per dozen or \$15.00 per hundred.

While we use the greatest care to have all plants furnished by us true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, no sale by us carries a warranty of quality, expressed or implied, and for any error we shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

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